

Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

FREE
Shrinky
Shoe Tag

39

£1.40

South Africa R7.95
Malta €0.15

Grapevine

Hi there!

This shrinky shoe tag of Pumbaa will live in up your trainers (you'll get another one with next week's issue). Ask an adult to help you use the oven.

1 Colour in your tag with felt-tips or coloured pencils. Pre-heat the oven to 150°C/300°F/Gas Mark 2.

2 Place the tag on a baking tray lined with foil and put it in the oven for a few minutes. It will curl up, then go flat again.

3 Use an oven glove to take the tray out of the oven. Put the tag on a heat-proof mat and hold it down with a table-mat or book for one minute until it has set hard. Now thread it on your shoelace.

Kim

Write to:
Kim,
The Lion King,
PO Box 1,
Hastings TS23 4FL



Jason Reid, age 5

W
A
T
C
H
OUT FOR

There are 12 ladybirds walking through this magazine. Can you spot them all?



What did the lion eat after having its teeth set?

The Great
Richard Iatani



SUMATRAN SERENADE

Here in the rainforests of Sumatra we have been lucky enough to witness one of the world's greatest musical events. The performers are siamangs. The female barks, while the male screams and each song lasts for about 18 seconds. A local music critic told me what the song means. "The song strengthens the bond between them," he said. "It also reminds other siamangs that this is their territory." A remarkable show. Don't miss it!

PRESS
CARD
What
Genre
Orchestra

ROOMY STOMACHS

Do you ever get indigestion if you eat too much too fast? Giraffes never suffer from this condition because, like all ruminants, they have a four-chambered stomach. Their specially adapted tummy enables them to eat huge amounts of vegetation very quickly, and then digest it later in safety. Lucky thing! I have trouble enough digesting all the information you readers send me, let alone a bellyful of coarse bush!



Christopher Bentley, age 13

WAR UNDER WATER

Asian river dwellers watched in horror yesterday as a battle broke out between two Siamese fighting fish. The warriors' fins glowed brightly, a KEEP AWAY sign, and they bit each other very viciously. Eventually, the weaker fish staggered off, minus a few fins and scales, and a beautiful female emerged from a cave. She was the reason for the fight and the winner's prize. What a relief for local inhabitants: the arrival of a psycho fish would have finished them off!

PRESS
CARD
Crime
Crocodile



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FREE IN PART 40

A second shrinky shoe tag to thread on to another of your shoelaces.



SIMBA'S WORLD

THESE HUGE BIRDS CARRY THEIR OWN FISHING NET UNDER THEIR LONG, HOOKED BEAK. WHEN THEY'RE HUNGRY, THEY SCOOP UP SOME FISH IN THIS POUCH, LET THE WATER DRAIN OUT AND SWALLOW THE MEAT WHICH

Pelicans

Pelicans are huge water birds with very long beaks which are straight and flat on the top, with a small hook at the tip. The bottom half of the beak has a flexible sac hanging from it, called the gular pouch. This pouch helps them to catch their food, which mainly consists of fish. Adult

birds need up to 2kg of fish per day, so pelicans are only found close to lakes, estuaries, lagoons and rivers where there's a good supply of fish. They prefer shallow waters, as they are not skilled divers and so need to be able to reach their food by dipping in their beaks or up-ending.

▼ KEEPING ALOFT

Once they're in the air, pelicans fly gracefully, with powerful wingbeats, head tucked back over the body and feet held close to the tail.

► STAYING AFLOAT

The white pelican sits high on the water, even though an adult weighs up to 14kg. It has an air-filled skeleton and air sacs under its skin to help it keep afloat.



WHITE PELICAN

The white pelican is rather clumsy on land but it is a strong swimmer and a powerful flier. It is mainly white, with black flight feathers and a pale yellow pouch. There is yellow skin around the eyes, which have a red iris (the part that surrounds the dark pupil). The beak is yellowish grey with blue-grey along the top and along the side of the lower part of the beak. The tip is red. The male and the female look the same, except during the breeding season, when the male's bare skin turns pink and the female's becomes orange. They both grow a knob just above the beak and their body feathers become ragged with pink.

FACT FILE

WHITE PELICAN

Pelecanus onocrotalus

SIZE: The male grows to 175cm and has a wingspan of up to 360cm, the female is a little smaller.

RANGE: It lives near shallow waters, mainly inland, in parts of eastern, central and south-western Africa.

DIET: It mainly eats fish, but will also take young birds or garbage.

PINK-BACKED PELICAN

Pink-backed pelicans are found on islands, in swamps and on lakes and rivers. They are smaller and greyer than white pelicans and have a pink tinge along their back, shoulders and rump and a noticeable crest of feathers at the back of their head. The tip of their beak is orange and their iris is yellowish brown. The bare skin is greyish.

▼ TRAPPING FISH

These pelicans are feeding. They formed a semi-circle and drove the fish ahead of them.



A A PINK-BACKED PAIR

The pink-backed pelican's beak is a little shorter than the white pelican's and it looks greyer from a distance. It fishes along the coasts of the Red Sea, and in southern and West Africa.

ALL TOGETHER

Pelicans are very sociable birds – they roost, feed, fly and nest together. When they fly in a group, they often make regular patterns, sometimes in a V shape, other times side by side, with one bird just ahead of the next one. They beat their huge wings in time with each other, soaring gracefully at heights of up to 300m.

Pelicans do feed alone, but they also form fishing parties. Several birds will make a semi-circle and drive fish into the centre or towards the shallows by beating their wings and stubbing their beaks into the water. When they've herded a good number, they dip their beaks in together and scoop out the fish.

Even when pelicans are resting, they often stand side by side, all facing the same way.

CLAIMING A MATE

Once a female has accepted a male, she walks over to a communal nesting site and chooses a spot, usually on the ground. The pair then mate. After this the female hollows out a nest area with her beak while the male fetches twigs and reeds in his pouch. The female lines the hollow with the nesting materials.

Most of the time, pelicans live peacefully together, but during the breeding season the males can become bad-tempered, especially when they're trying to pair up with a particular female. Then a male will raise his beak towards a rival and make stabbing movements at him. The rival might try to stab back or else he tucks away, with his beak lowered. Several males will posture for the same female but the strongest one will see off the others and then display and mate with her.

SHARED CARE

The female lays 1-3 eggs and both birds take it in turns to incubate them on their feet.

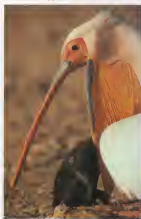


RAISING THE YOUNG

When the chicks hatch they are fearless, blind and very small. They are not strong enough to stretch into their parents' beaks for food, so the adults let the half-digested fish dribble from the tip of their own beak into the chicks'. One parent always stays with the chicks for the first few days. Gradually the chicks grow soft brown feathers and they huddle together with other youngsters in a creche while the parents fly several kilometres to find food.

GRUB'S UP!

This featherless chick is not yet strong enough to reach into the back of its parent's pouch. For the first couple of weeks, the youngster does not recognize its parent when it lands at the creche with food. So, the parent reaches across the other chicks and grabs the baby. Then it shakes it, as if to say, 'Here I am with a pouchful of grub for you.'



A GROWING BOLDER
From about seven weeks old, the dark chicks start moving about the colony on their own. They can now recognize their parents and as soon as one of them returns from a fishing trip, its chick races up, flapping its wings and moving its head from side to side, demanding food.

WOW!

A pelican can scoop up 14 litres of water, and lots of wriggling fish, in its deep pouch.



LONG REACH

This downy chick is several weeks old and is now strong enough to twist its neck right into the parent's long beak.



SIMBA SAYS

Some big pelican chicks can be real bullies. They grab hold of a small chick that's just been fed and shake it hard to make it cough up the meal it's just swallowed.



A booming roar made Simba, Pumbaa and Timon start, jarring their senses. It was an awesome warning that they had invaded another's territory. For a moment, the three friends froze. Then Timon leapt lightly on to Pumbaa.

"Let's move!" cried the meerkat. "I don't think we're welcome here!"

An enormous lion with a bushy, matted mane and angry, amber eyes had emerged from a cave. This king of cats padded closer, dwarfing Simba.

"It's M. Manglebrant!" gasped Pumbaa.

"You mean, Tanglemane!" shrieked a terrified Timon. "He looks even bigger and tetchier than the pelican said he would!"

"So what are we doing here?" gasped the warthog, ready to retreat. In fact, it had been Simba's idea

In Deep Water Part 2

Timon had brought his two pals to a lake, only to discover it was fast drying up in a seemingly endless drought. Desperate creatures of all kinds needed its life-giving water.

But time was running out for them. Then a pelican had spoken of an old, solitary lion, living above the lake, who knew all things.

"Tanglemane may tell us how to find more water for everyone – remember?" Simba's steady voice calmed his companions.

A savage snarl interrupted the young lion. What little patience Tanglemane

had was wearing out. The intruders were ignoring his strong hint to leave. His threat was not working.

Every sinew warned Simba of danger. But, summoning his courage, he refused to back off. Tanglemane moved to a big, flat rock above Simba. Next moment, a mighty paw lashed out. It was only the speed of youth that saved the younger lion. Simba twisted to avoid the blow.

Tanglemane tried to strike again but missed and slipped. This time, he rolled against solid rock which struck the side of his mouth. Tanglemane felt a sudden pain then, although conscious, did not move. He seemed stunned. Simba saw his chance.

"We seek only your help," he said. "Many lives may depend on your wisdom!"

Tanglemane looked surprised. Then, to the three friends' astonishment, the huge lion lifted his head and laughed loudly.

"What's so funny?" asked Timon.

"Maybe that guy's got something loose in the head!"

"Not any more," replied Tanglemane. "It's gone!"

"What has?" asked Simba.

The older lion looked down at a small sharp object lying on the ground.

"My toothache!" he grinned. "It's been troubling me for longer than I can remember. And there's the reason why!"

Cautiously, Simba, Pumbaa and Timon stepped closer to see the tooth lying beside the old lion.

"That's what's made you so bad-tempered, huh?" said the meerkat.

"Oh, my joints are getting stiff, too, which means that finding food gets harder," said Tanglemane.

"But that tooth! Day and night, it's ached and ached! I've had no peace, until now!"

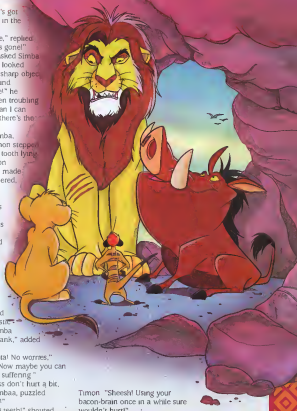
Then he turned his mighty, majestic head towards Simba.

"I've you to thank," added Tanglemane.

"Hakuna matata! No worries," replied Simba. "Now maybe you can stop others from suffering."

"Huh? My tusks don't hurt a bit, Simba," said Pumbaa, puzzled. "That's the tooth!"

"Who's talking teeth!" shouted



Timon. "Sheesh! Using your bacon-brain once in a while sure wouldn't hurt!"

Tanglemane listened quietly while Simba explained about the shrinking lake. Afterwards, the older lion rose slowly and smiled in a way that reminded Simba of his own father, Mufasa, in the distant past.

"It is good to care for those about you, Simba," said Tanglemane. "I had almost forgotten!"

The great lion began to move towards the cave. He beckoned Simba, Pumbaa and Timon to follow. Now they could see Tanglemane's huge frame was scarce of flesh and carried many scars.

"Once I ruled a pride with strength and kindness," he began.

As Tanglemane told his story, the old lion pictured his last great battle. Two marauding males had fought him for leadership of his pride. Until then, Tanglemane had defeated all-comers. But age and a shortage of food in his territory had weakened him. He had wrestled the challengers bravely, but Tanglemane had been driven off. It was the law of the jungle, the survival of the strongest. Against two lions in their prime, Tanglemane had finally tasted defeat. He had wandered away and found the cave above the lake. But he had found something else too.

Simba shivered. Within the cave

was a welcome coolness from the sun. Timon and Pumbaa trailed Simba and Tanglemane deeper inside. At the back of the cave, a tunnel sloped steeply downwards. It was just big enough for Tanglemane to enter. He led Simba and the others along it, then stopped.

"Every day it gets more difficult for me to come here," he said, panting hard. "But you can go on without me. See for yourselves."

If Simba had any doubts, he said nothing. It was the motor-mouthed meerkat who spoke up.

"It could be a trap, Simba!" he whispered.

"I'll take the chance," replied the young lion. "Besides, we've no choice!"

The meerkat shrugged his shoulders and sighed. "Okay! Then lead on, lionheart!"

Simba slowly continued along the ever-sloper, slippery tunnel.

"I'll bring up the rear," said Timon, uneasily. "Then, if we have to retreat, I'm in the lead!"

"Why can't I think back to front like that!" frowned Pumbaa.

"You usually do!" teased Timon. Suddenly, Simba stopped dead. The warthog and meerkat

bumped into him. Then they stared in wonder at a fast-flowing, underground river that ran before them. Simba tasted the water and smiled with satisfaction.

"No wonder Tanglemane doesn't use the lake. There's enough water here to keep it permanently topped up!" he said.

"But we can't bring everyone from down there, up here to drink," snorted Pumbaa.

"Or take the river to the lake!" protested Timon.

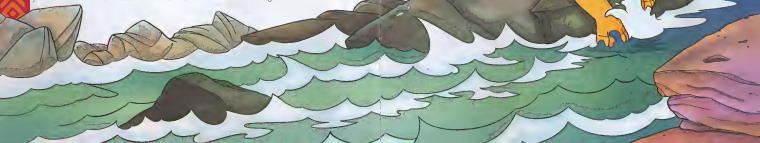
"Says who?" replied Simba, thoughtfully. "Let's talk to Tanglemane."

The old lion had more answers than Simba needed to know. The river ran through the hillside above the lake. Tanglemane would choose the best spot for Simba's plan.

"It's a crazy idea, maybe wild enough to work," laughed the old lion. "But you'll need an army of elephants, warthogs and other animals!"

"They're waiting down by the lake," said Simba. "Why don't we go and get started. This is going to be chirsty work!"

NEXT WEEK: WHAT IS SIMBA'S PLAN AND WILL IT WORK?

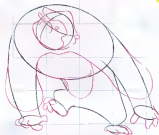


Get Drawing

Gigantic Gorilla

1 To draw your own Gorilla picture, start by pencilling in a circle for his head and an oval for his upper body. Add action lines for the two arms, then another line for the leg he is standing on.

2 Now draw staple shapes round the action lines for the lower body and for the arms.



3 You are now ready to draw the outside shape of the head, and staple shapes for the face, eyes, nose and ears. Add basic shapes for the Gorilla's chest, arms, hands and feet.



4 Now it's time to add the details of the face, plus furry parts for the arms and legs. Finally, add the details of the hands and feet. Correct any pencil lines that you are unhappy with, then go over the lines in felt-tip pen. Rub out the pencil lines.



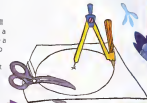
ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

Seed Mosaics

You might never guess it, but all cereals – such as corn, wheat and rice – are important members of the grass family. There are loads of exciting things you can do with cereals apart from eating them!

- 1** For a circular wall plaque, draw round a small plate – or use a pair of compasses to draw a circle on to thick cardboard. Cut round the outline.



- 2** Paint one side and the edge of the circle a natural colour, like green or orange. When that is dry, paint the other side.



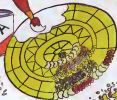
- 3** Draw your design in pencil on to the cardboard circle. An abstract African design can look great – or you can draw a realistic picture if you wish.

- 4** Gather together your seeds, trying to find as many different colours and shapes as possible.

YOU WILL NEED

dried food seeds (beans – haricot, butter, kidney, marrow, black-eyed and black; peas – green, yellow, and chickpeas; lentils – green, red, brown and yellow); popping corn; rice or barley; soap mix cereals; PVA glue and spreader; paintbrush; acrylic paint; stiff cardboard; pencil; tracing paper; scissors; tweezers

- 5** Fill in the design with contrasting coloured seeds. When you're happy with how it looks, remove a small part of the design. Spread PVA in the space, then replace the seeds one by one, pressing them closely together into the glue. Use tweezers to position the smaller seeds.



- 6** When the PVA is dry (when it's clear), brush on a coat of polyurethane gloss varnish. Or use PVA mixed with a little water. This protects your mosaic and gives it a lovely shine.

- 7** Make a loop from string, then tape it to the back of the plaque. Now you can hang it up on your wall!



Zazu says...

You can use seed mosaics to decorate all sorts of things. A hinged box like a tea caddy works well – but remember to leave a seed-free space where the lid shuts! A jar, too, can be turned into a terrific pencil pot or vase, and even a cracked old plate can be transformed into an object of beauty, just use your imagination!



Perfect Popcorn

- 1** Ask an adult to help you. Measure three tablespoons of oil into the big saucepan. Heat it until the oil begins to smoke.



- 2** Throw half a cupful of popping corn into the hot oil. Quickly put on the saucepan lid or you will get a popcorn-covered kitchen! Shake the pan over the heat.



- 3** The corn will swiftly start to pop, and you'll also hear it pinging off the inside of the pan. Wait until the corn has stopped popping, then remove the pan from the heat. Now it's safe to take off the lid!



- 4** For sweet popcorn, mix in some sugar or golden syrup. Or you can add a knob of butter and a sprinkle of salt. Popcorn is extra scrumptious while it is still warm, so get eating!



YOU WILL NEED

popping corn
3 tablespoons of cooking oil
big, heavy saucepan with lid
sugar and/or golden syrup, or butter and/or salt

HOW IT WORKS

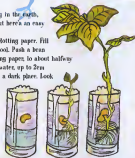
Steam-powered Pops

Popping corn is the seed of a cereal called maize. Although it looks very dry when you buy it, there is still a little water inside each seed. This is enough to keep it alive until it's planted in soil, when the seed will start to sprout. If you heat up a kernel of popping corn quickly, the water still inside it turns to steam. This steam builds up inside the corn. Then, when the pressure is great enough, the steam bursts through the hard shell with a loud POP! The softer, starchy part of the corn inside the shell is puffed up by the steam as it escapes, giving the popcorn its special knobbly shape. If any popcorn doesn't pop properly, it's usually because the seed was too dry to produce enough steam to pop it.

It's Bean Seen!

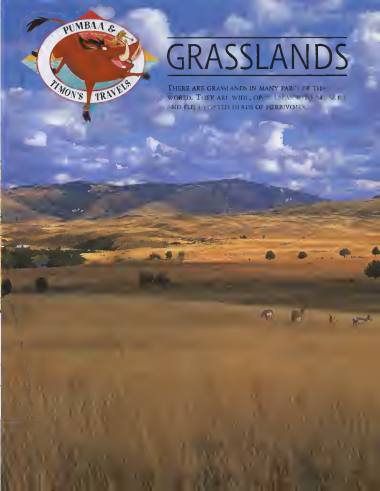
When cereal seeds start growing in the earth, you can't see what happens – but here's an easy way to watch them sprouting.

Take a tall, plain glass with blotting paper. Fill the hollow centre with cotton wool. Push a bean between the glass and the blotting paper to about halfway down the glass. Gently pour in water, up to 2cm below the bean. Put the glass in a dark place. Look at the bean each day to check its progress. Top up the water as it is used up, but never cover the seed. After about five days, you will clearly be able to see the developing root and leaves. And, after two weeks, you should see a healthy young plant.



GRASSLANDS

THERE ARE GRASSLANDS IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. THEY ARE WILD, OPEN SPACES WITH GRASS AND FLAT, SCATTERED HERDS OF HERBIVORES.





"Cavies, prairie dogs and soughs are all kinds of burrowing animals."

"Well, I hope they give everything back."

Grasslands are found where there is not enough rainfall for forests but too much to make a desert. What they are called depends on where they are found: there are prairies in North America, steppes in Asia, pampas and llanos in South America, and savannah and veld in Africa.

These grasslands have different kinds of climate. Temperate grasslands, such as the prairies, are dry with hot summers and cold winters. The steppes of Asia are drier still, because they are in the middle of that vast continent; rain rarely reaches them. The African savannah, on the other hand, has a tropical climate. Rain comes during a summer wet season and the rest of the year is hot and dry. What these grasslands have in common is that they are dominated by one amazing family of plants: grasses.

Grasses are unlike other plants, because of the way they grow. A leaf of grass grows from its base, near the ground, and can go on growing throughout its life. If it is damaged by fire or a hungry animal, it can regrow. Unlike other plants, grasses thrive on being eaten.

The grasslands are home to a large community of animals. Insects, such as termites, ants, bugs and grasshoppers eat the grass itself. These insects are food for birds and specialist insect-eaters such as aardvarks and anteaters.

Harvester ants swarm over the ground of the African savannah collecting grass seeds to eat.



Foxes, such as this pampas fox, eat all kinds of food, including rodents, birds, birds' eggs and snakes.



A FLOWER FIELDS
The grasslands of California, USA, are a blaze of colour in the spring. The red flowers are poppies.



MADE TO GRAZE
Antelopes, like this kudu from Africa, are well-suited to living on grasslands. They are able to get the nutrients they need from the tough grass.



The ground is riddled with the burrows of small mammals. Under the ground they are safe from hunters, such as foxes, coyotes and wolves.

The most numerous mammals on the grasslands are the large plant-eaters, or herbivores, such as deer, antelopes and wild cattle. These are ruminants; they allow their food to ferment for a while in one part of the stomach before

regurgitating it and chewing it again. This is called 'chewing the cud', it helps them to get the goodness they need from the tough plant food.

Herbivores often live in great herds that are always on the move. They are usually swift runners and their earthy colours help them to blend in with their background. This gives them some protection from large hunters such as lions, cheetahs and wolves.

Eventually all these animals, even the hunters, must die. Their bodies decay or become food for scavengers such as vultures and beetles. The nutrients in their bodies return to the soil, to be used by... grasses.



GIANT GRASS
Pampas grass grows in South America. The silver plumes can be 2-3m tall.



Mexas, from the pampas, leave their burrows to food during the day. They rely on speed to get them out of danger.



Temperate grassland Savannah



A WORLD OF GRASS
Grasslands can be found in every continent except frozen Antarctica.

THE HOLE TRUTH
In forests, squirrels make their homes in the trees. On prairies they have to burrow into the ground.



Prairie chickens are well camouflaged. They rely on not being seen and only fly from danger as a last resort.

PUZZLES

DOUBLE TAKE

It is noon, and some of the animals have come down to the waterhole to quench their thirst. But when the artist was drawing the scene's reflection, he made 16 mistakes. Can you spot them all?



MORE PUZZLES

SILHOUETTES

Which one of the silhouettes shown round the edge of the page exactly matches the picture of Flamingo on the previous page?

MIRROR IMAGE

Copy the lines across from one picture to another to complete a pair of identical Timons.



BUILDING BLOCKS

If you try to rebuild the picture of Timon using the squares shown lying around, you will find that three of them are missing. Can you see which three they are?



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

TEST OF STRENGTH

"REMEMBER, LION CUBS, SMALL ANIMALS NEED TO BE CLEVER TO OUTWIT THE BIG BOYS."

It was a quiet day in the bush. The ants were busy in the acacia tree, the bees were snoozing in the sun. Elephant was browsing, just a nibble of bush here, a mouthful of grass there. The herd was a little way off, but still in sight and every now and then he could hear someone's stomach rumbling.

Elephant was just about to trot over to a particularly tasty-looking tree when, whoops! he nearly stepped on Tortoise.

"That was a silly place to stand," said Elephant crossly "Out of my way little fellow."

But Tortoise was not afraid of Elephant, the big bully. He stood up on his back legs, puffed out his chest and glared up at the great animal defiantly.

"Don't you be rude to me, Elephant," he said. "I may be small, but I am as strong as you are."

Elephant tossed his head back and laughed, and the ants in the acacia tree ran for cover. Then he lifted his huge leg, which was as thick as a tree trunk and just as heavy, and stepped on the stubborn Tortoise. But when he lifted his leg, he was surprised to see Tortoise unharmed and just as defiant.

"I am as strong as you, and I shall prove it," said Tortoise. "Meet me here tomorrow morning."

Elephant agreed to meet Tortoise, not because he felt threatened, of course, but because he was interested to see how little Tortoise could possibly prove such an impossible thing.

That evening, Tortoise went down to the river. There he met

Hippopotamus who was just on his way out of the water to have his evening meal.

Brave little Tortoise said, "Mr Hippo! Shall we have a bit of war? I think I am as strong as you are and I should like to prove it."

Hippopotamus tossed back his head and laughed, "If it amuses you, I will," said Hippopotamus.



Tortoise arranged to meet him by the river the following morning.

When Hippopotamus lumbered back to the river bank at sunrise the next day, Tortoise was waiting for him with a long rope.

"Please hold one end of this rope in your mouth, Mr Hippo, and wait for me to shout 'Hey!', then pull with all your might."

Hippopotamus smiled to himself and waited patiently. The sun was not yet too hot; he had time to spare.

The tortoise ran to where Elephant

was waiting. He gave Elephant the other end of the long rope and said, "Thank you for coming, Mr Elephant. Now I shall prove how strong I am. Please take this rope with your trunk and when I shout 'Hey!' pull with all your might."

Elephant took the rope and smiled to himself.

Then Tortoise ran into the bush until he came to a place where he could not be seen and shouted, "Hey!"

Elephant and Hippopotamus braced themselves and pulled the rope with all their strength. It wasn't as easy as they had imagined. They heaved and strained, but still neither could move Tortoise.

"I must be tired," thought Hippopotamus. "Perhaps I should have rested first."

"I must be sick," thought Elephant. "I should be able to pull over a crocodile, shouldn't I?"

Tortoise climbed a tree where he could see both contestants. How they pulled! Neither won, of course, because they were of equal strength.



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DOUBLE TAKE

Hippo's eye, Rhino's nose, Elephant's hat, Flamingo's beak, Flamingo's leg, Pumbaa's tail, Pumbaa's tooth, Gazelle's tongue, Gazelle's tin, Gazelle's eye, Gazelle's horn, Zebra's tongue, Zebra's orange stripe, Gazelle's missing, Monkey's finger, Monkey's nose.

Shogakukan: Shogakukan C matches Flamingo Building Blocks: The missing squares are 2C, 3B and 4C.



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